

JUDICIARY SQUARE
(Reservation No. 7)
Bounded by Fourth, Fifth, G,
and D streets, NW
Washington
District of Columbia

HABS NO. DC-690

HABS
DC
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609-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HABBS
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

JUDICIARY SQUARE
(Reservation No. 7)

HABS No. DC-690

Location: Bounded by Fourth, Fifth, G, and D streets, NW.

Owner/Manager: The U.S. government owns the entire parcel; the portion bounded by Fourth, Fifth, D and E streets is under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service and the remainder is managed by the District of Columbia.

Present Use: Metrorail station, memorial site.

Significance: Indicated on Pierre L'Enfant's plan as a site for a federal judiciary, this area was set aside as one of seventeen parcels appropriated for public buildings. Since early in the 1800s, the site has contained a variety of government buildings. The grounds have been landscaped as a park since the late 1870s, and in 1991 it became the site of the National Law Enforcement Officer's Memorial.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of plan: 1791, L'Enfant Plan; 1792, Ellicott Plan.
2. Original and subsequent owners: Before the land was turned over to the federal government in 1792, it was within a tract owned by David Burnes.¹
3. Initial and subsequent alterations:

1802:	Jail erected in Judiciary Square.
1820:	City Hall constructed in south part of Judiciary Square.
1838:	New jail erected in northeast corner facing G Street.
ca. 1844:	Fifth Street Schoolhouse erected north of E Street.
1868:	Statue of Abraham Lincoln atop an approximately 35' column dedicated in Judiciary Square.
1873:	Civil War buildings in Judiciary Square demolished. Park improvements begun.
1878:	Jail demolished.
1882-87:	Pension Building erected on the north portion of the reservation between F and G streets.
1901:	Albert Pike Statue erected near Third and D streets.

¹ McNeil, 43.

- 1910: U.S. Court of Appeals building begun within reservation at Fifth and E streets.
- 1914: New park lodge erected on the northeast corner of Fifth and F streets.
- 1920: City Hall remodeled and rededicated as the United States Courthouse. Abraham Lincoln statue placed in storage.
- 1923: Lincoln Statue reerected on a low granite pedestal. Darlington Fountain erected in southwest corner.
- 1925: San Martin statue erected in the center of the park.
- 1933: Gas lamps replaced with electric.
- 1936: Police Court erected on the west side of the park between E and F streets.
- 1938: Municipal Court Building erected on the east side of the park between E and F streets. Juvenile Court building erected south of E Street on the east side of the park.
- 1969: Ground broken for the construction of a Metrorail station beneath the reservation.
- 1990: Construction begun on the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

B. Historical Context:

On his grand plan for the city, Pierre L'Enfant chose this area on a slight rise between the President's House and Capitol as the site for the federal judiciary, thereby placing the three branches of government--executive, legislative, and judiciary in geographical relationship. L'Enfant marked this site encompassing the area of three large city blocks to indicate intended plantings or buildings. Two avenues were planned to emanate from the rounded south end of the appropriation; that to the west was to provide an impressive vista to the planned monument to George Washington at the apex of the Mall and the grounds of the President's House (See Indiana Avenue, HABS No. DC-713).

This site is depicted similarly on Andrew Ellicott's plan, engraved in 1792 after L'Enfant was dismissed from his position. Ellicott included on his map the footprints of two buildings in the southern two-thirds of this appropriation. When the City Commissioners made an inventory of all the buildings in the federal capital in 1801, six wood structures stood in Judiciary Square. None were federal judicial buildings, as the name of the plot suggested, but the area probably retained this designation in reference to L'Enfant's intent.² Of the buildings occupying the site, shanties to the southern end of the space housed the Irish

² Padover, 252.

laborers working on the city's federal buildings. An additional structure served as a hospital for the laborers and would later serve as the city's poorhouse. Another was described as "an old barn or tobacco house . . . [where] prisoners were confined until they could be removed to a place of greater security."³

In 1802 the commissioners directed that a city jail be erected in the appropriation, presumably to replace or complement the clapboard barn, thereby turning over the valuable land to one of the lowliest of public necessities. Built just north of the line of E Street, the jail cost \$8,000 and was designed by George Hadfield. The two-story brick building was 100' x 21' and housed debtors, criminals, runaway slaves, and the mentally insane.⁴

When Robert King's plats of the city were published in 1803, Judiciary Square had taken on its rectangular shape. Despite the firm outlines indicated on the map, the space remained largely unimproved and probably appeared more as an open common during the first few decades of slow city growth. In 1820 laborers began building a City Hall, designed by George Hadfield, to house the board of aldermen and common council, mayor, and other municipal officials. The mayor urged all residents to attend the laying of the cornerstone where the speakers used the occasion as an opportunity to lambast the federal government for its stinginess in funding improvements in the young city. Although it was not fully completed until the 1840s, it housed the mayor and city officials as well as the U.S. Circuit Court for Washington County.

In 1838 construction began on a new jail in the northeast corner of the appropriation facing G Street, and by 1842 the prisoners from the old jail were transferred to Robert Mills' stucco Gothic Revival structure. When the G Street jail was completed, the old jail was converted into a hospital operated by the medical faculty of the Columbian College. Called the Washington Infirmary Hospital of the National Medical College, it dispensed health care at a minimal cost. In 1845, the hospital and jail were joined by a public school built on the north side of E Street for the children in the growing neighborhood.

Despite the smattering of public buildings in the appropriation, the grounds remained largely unimproved. Public Buildings Commissioner John Blake recommended improving the square in 1855 by removing the schoolhouse and jail. He petitioned for the extension of the overcrowded City Hall and suggested a new jail be erected in the outskirts of the city to replace the decrepit old jail that discouraged development in the conveniently located neighborhood surrounding Judiciary Square. His pleas were thinly addressed in 1858 when board slats were placed over the windows of the jail "excluding the prisoners from public view and preventing them from seeing the passersby on the streets, which used to excite them to the use of profane and vulgar language that offended the moral sense of the whole neighborhood."⁵

To make the park "one of the largest and most inviting public resorts in the metropolis," Blake recommended filling the stream that meandered across the space and closing E Street, which had been cut through the appropriation without

³ Stanley, 9-10.

⁴ Stanley, 11.

⁵ Report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, as quoted in Stanley, 24.

authorization.⁶ A map compiled in 1857-61 on the eve of the Civil War shows that few of Blake's recommendations were met. E Street ran through the bottom half of the appropriation separating the grounds of the City Hall from the infirmary, school, and jail to the north, while a stream coursed from the parcel's northwest corner to the southeast corner. Most of the lots on the west side of the appropriation were occupied with a variety of structures, but the majority of the lots on the east side remained vacant, probably due to the uneven terrain and proximity of the jail.⁷

Despite the jumbled appearance of the federally owned land, presidents Zachary Taylor, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, and Ulysses Grant all held elaborate inaugural balls in Judiciary Square in temporary buildings designed specifically for the events. Due to the proximity of the City Hall and hospital, many of the residences around the square were occupied by prominent lawyers, local politicians, doctors, and medical students.

When the Civil War broke out, the federal government commandeered most of the buildings and grounds on Judiciary Square. Washington Infirmary was the only available hospital on April 19, 1861, when about three dozen soldiers were fired upon by a mob of Southern sympathizers in Baltimore. After most of the casualties were brought to the site, the federal government took over the facility as a military hospital. During the first year of war, soldiers were brought to the hospital from the battlefields at Fredericksburg and Manassas. The structure was so overcrowded during the summer months of 1861 that excess patients were housed in the City Hall itself. Under the strain of overuse, the Washington Infirmary burned down the following November, and its occupants were transferred temporarily to the schoolhouse, leaving the jail as the only building in Judiciary Square not occupied by sick and injured soldiers. By 1862 the large U.S. General Hospital was erected in the midst of the federally owned parcel, and the burnt debris of the old hospital was sold at public auction for \$1,066.⁸

The new military hospital in the square far exceeded the offenses of the old jail. A contemporary noted that the "naked bodies of the dead were stretched on a vacant lot, and prepared for burial in full view of the populous neighborhood."⁹ Meanwhile, Thomas U. Walter inspected the jail and recommended it be painted to resemble stone; the new color earned the jail its nickname as the "blue jug."

In the midst of the conflict another building was erected on the square in an effort to brighten the gloomy Washington atmosphere. Noticing a lack of wholesome pastimes for the multitudes of soldiers stationed in the city, singer and evangelist Elida B. Rumsey and her fiancé, John A. Fowle, began lending books from a rented room facing the square. The establishment was so popular that Rumsey and Fowle, both members of the House of Representatives choir, gave concerts to raise funds to build a permanent structure. Congress granted them a portion of Judiciary Square to build the plain one-story library for "soldiers, colored persons, and those laboring for the colored," and it was dedicated on their

⁶ Stanley, 30.

⁷ Boschke map.

⁸ Annual Report . . . 1862, 4.

⁹ Stanley, 35.

wedding day in 1863.¹⁰

After the war, like-minded citizens, raised money to erect a statue in the square to honor the slain Abraham Lincoln. Placed atop a 35'-tall column, the statue designed by Lot Flannery was dedicated in 1868 before a huge crowd on the third anniversary of Lincoln's assassination.¹¹ The new statue marked the first notable effort toward creating a park in the federal appropriation.

In 1867, responsibility for the city's federal land was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of War under the authority of the Army Corps of Engineers' Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (OPB&G). Four years later, a territorial government was formed to govern the city and improve its strained infrastructure. The coordinated work of the local government's Board of Public Works and the federal OPB&G effected major citywide improvements. At the outset of this flurry of infrastructural development, the OPB&G surveyed the federal land in the city in 1872. Judiciary Square was described as follows:

South portion in good condition, and surrounded with iron fence; middle and western portion occupied by jail, and buildings donated to the use of the Women's Christian Association [a society to aid the poor]. This portion of the ground in poor condition, not graded, drained, planted, nor laid out in roads and walks.¹²

Congress authorized the sale of the wood buildings in 1873 and soon thereafter the schoolhouse was removed, allowing park improvements to begin in earnest. By 1875, Judiciary Square was graded and drained and surrounded by cast-iron park posts. Footpaths were graveled except in the vicinity of the jail. Elms and tulip poplars were planted 25' apart around the perimeter of the square and other trees were planted throughout. A Victorian wood-frame lodge erected by the OPB&G provided toilets for visitors and storage for the watchman who guarded the park and performed routine maintenance. The D.C. government resisted OPB&G efforts to remove the old jail from the square until it was finally demolished in 1878. The old jail site was then graded and planted to conform to the rest of the park, which was fully improved and embellished with a fountain set on a 25' diameter marble base. The park was extended several yards to the south in 1881 when Louisiana and Indiana avenues were narrowed, creating a wide strip of green space between the City Hall and the roadway.¹³ The same year, Congress appropriated funds to expand the City Hall with an addition that would extend the length of the building along its north front.

Soon after City Hall the addition was begun, the cornerstone was laid for the massive Pension Building in the north one-third of the square between F and G streets. Congress appropriated \$250,000 for the building in 1882, and construction commenced by early winter. The pressed-brick, iron, and terracotta structure was

¹⁰ Stanley, 40.

¹¹ Goode, Outdoor Sculpture, 229.

¹² Annual Report . . ., 1872, 23.

¹³ Stanley, 49.

designed by Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs to be completely fireproof. Completed in 1887, it sat atop 112,500 square feet of Judiciary Square parkland.¹⁴ A curved carriage road was formed to carry F Street traffic along the south side of the building, and the fountain, formerly in the center of the park, was moved nearer to the south front of the new building. In the tradition begun before the Civil War, inauguration balls continued to be held in Judiciary Square in the immense hall of the Pension Building. In its inventory of the parks in 1887, the OPB&G described Judiciary Square, designated as Reservation No. 7, as follows:

The City Hall and Pension Office Buildings are located in this park. These grounds are improved in part, inclosed with post-and-chain fence, gas-lamps around and on the main lines of travel through the park; watchman's lodge with public conveniences, two drinking fountains and one jet fountain are in this park; general roads and walks in good condition, lawn surfaces partly planted with ornamental evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs and flower beds in front of watchman's lodge. The north section of the park around the Pension Building is now being improved.¹⁵

In keeping with turn-of-the-century efforts to update and simplify the city's parks, the cast-iron post-and-chain enclosure was removed and replaced with concrete coping and corner posts placed around the perimeter of the park in 1907 and 1910. Likewise, the OPB&G replaced the ornate Victorian lodge in 1914 with a classically proportioned stucco lodge embellished with trellises for climbing vines. The District of Columbia Court of Appeals was erected northwest of the City Hall in 1910. The old City Hall was converted to the D.C. Courthouse; it was renovated and restored in 1916-19 and faced with Indiana Limestone, and its grounds were refurbished with new plantings. During the project, the Lincoln Statue was removed, but public outcry led to its reerection on a smaller base on the same spot in 1923.

At the same time the Lincoln Statue was put back in place, the Washington Bar Association funded the installation of a memorial fountain honoring Washington lawyer Joseph James Darlington. Located in the southwest corner of Judiciary Square near Fifth and D streets, the fountain features a gilded nymph and a fawn. A year later, the center of the square was embellished with a bronze equestrian statue honoring Latin American liberator General Jose de San Martin presented to the United States by the citizens of Argentina.¹⁶

Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the park became a popular neighborhood resort, and children played ball on the grounds--often to the annoyance of court personnel. During the Depression Park Police permitted sleeping in the park but devised a system to wake vagrants by 8:00 a.m. each day to clear the benches before workers arrived. Since the park was one of only four places in the District where gatherings were permitted without prior permission, it became a frequent meeting place and protest site for various interest

¹⁴ Stanley, 54.

¹⁵ Annual Report . . ., 1887.

¹⁶ Goode, Outdoor Sculpture, 536.

groups.¹⁷

The twentieth century brought a decrease in the open green space available for gatherings, rest, and relaxation. Parking areas were paved near the Pension Building and courthouse in the 1920s as the rise of auto commuting introduced citywide parking shortages. More asphalt replaced grass when drives were widened near the courthouse to ease auto access. Although park authorities jealously guarded the grassy areas, conceding to providing only minimal parking, they were powerless to enforce regulations on visitors who parked on the sodded areas. This trend continued throughout the next decade, as one historian wryly described:

The basic pattern which emerged in the 1930s was the destruction of grassy areas by motorists, followed by requests that these unsightly areas be paved to improve the appearance of the park.¹⁸

More green space was lost under a number of large buildings erected on the public land in the 1930s. According to master plans developed in the 1920-30s to expand the D. C. Judiciary complex, three new buildings were erected in Judiciary Square between 1935-40. The large D.C. Police and Municipal court buildings were erected across from each other on the west and east sides of the portion of the appropriation between E and F streets, and the D.C. Juvenile Court building was erected on the east side of the reservation south of F Street to mirror the Court of Claims. It was intended that a new District Court Building would be erected on the site of the Pension Building so that the 1820 City Hall could be vacated and used as a city museum.¹⁹ The entire area encompassed by Judiciary Square and the blocks south to Pennsylvania Avenue were to become the Municipal Center. Originally plans called for one large municipal administration building on the south side of Judiciary Square, but in the late 1930s, a pair of buildings were planned in order to retain the vista from Judiciary Square to the Mall. The building to the east was built soon thereafter, but that to the west was not completed until the 1970s. The large swath running down the center of the municipal center was landscaped as John Marshall Park.²⁰

Although new parkland was created to the south of Judiciary Square, the new construction transformed the original appropriation from a large park to merely a landscaped setting for municipal buildings. In 1936, the District of Columbia received permission to straighten the curving sweep of F Street south of the Pension Building necessitating the removal of the marble fountain. Then in preparation for the D.C. Municipal Court the 1914 lodge was demolished in 1937. The new buildings exacerbated existing parking shortages, and the National Park Service, which acquired jurisdiction of the city's federal reservations in 1933, resumed the OPB&G's conflict with the D.C. government over converting parkland

¹⁷ Stanley, 100.

¹⁸ Stanley, 80-81.

¹⁹ Wyeth, 579.

²⁰ Wyeth, 579.

into parking lots.²¹ When the massive General Accounting Office was built north of Judiciary Square in 1950 for the employees who had been housed in the old Pension Building since 1926, underground parking was included in the building's design, providing minor relief to a mounting problem.²²

When an underground rapid-transit system was proposed as a solution for citywide auto congestion and parking shortages, Judiciary Square, located near the heart of downtown, was a natural site for a Metro station. Construction of the massive Metrorail system began in Judiciary Square when ground was broken amid great ceremony on December 9, 1969. The San Martin statue was placed in storage for the duration of construction, but was never returned to the park. Instead it was re-erected several years later in a federal reservation on Virginia Avenue. Few improvements were made to Judiciary Square until the 1990s, prompting architecture critic Benjamin Forgey to describe it as "--a slice of forgotten turf, the locus of a few tired benches, some jerry-built climate-control equipment, two off-center Metro elevator towers and a scattering of parked automobiles . . . a disgrace to the architecture, a non-place, a sloppy backyard."²³

Although the Pension Building was slated for demolition, the rising historic preservation movement precipitated its restoration and conversion into the National Building Museum in the mid 1980s. Then in 1989 the square was selected as the site for a memorial to honor the nation's law enforcement officers, and plans were made to restore the park once again as a place for rest and contemplation. Local architect Davis Buckley was selected to plan the memorial and in the ensuing fourteen months presented ideas in about fifty formal presentations to the numerous bodies required for design approval. The three-acre memorial consists of a pergola within an oval plaza flanked by long walls inscribed with the names of law enforcement personnel killed in the line of duty. The memorial also incorporates four bronze statue groups of lions symbolizing the protectors and the protected. President George Bush attended the 1990 groundbreaking ceremony, and on October 14, 1991, the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial was dedicated. An estimated 10,000 police officers, sheriffs, and troopers and 2,500 family members participated in a procession from the Capitol to Judiciary Square, where the names of 12,561 slain law enforcement officers were read aloud in a 24-hour roll call.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

- A. Overall dimensions: The entire expanse between Fourth and Fifth, D, and G streets is approximately 18 acres.
- B. Materials:
 - 1. Pathways, paving: Perimeter sidewalks surround the three blocks that now comprise Judiciary Square. In the southernmost block between D and E streets, the concrete paver walks leading to the east side of the old

²¹ Stanley, 82-83.

²² Colyer, 171.

²³ Forgey, Washington Post.

courthouse are in poor condition; the walks on the west side traversing the grounds and leading to the Darlington Fountain have been recently replaced with brick. The space to the north of this block, enclosed on three sides by buildings, is a paved parking lot.

In the large portion between E and F streets, much of the region east of D.C. Superior Court Building B (formerly the municipal court) is encompassed by a paved parking lot. The central area featuring the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial includes paths paved with Carnelian granite and a central elliptical plaza paved with granite and radiating bands of Adair marble.

Most of the land east of the National Building Museum is paved as a parking lot.

2. Vegetation:

- a. Grass, groundcover: Most of the unpaved areas in Judiciary Square are sodded.
- b. Trees, shrubs, hedges: Trees, including some very old specimens, are planted sparsely throughout Judiciary Square. Shrubs have been planted around the foundations of various court buildings. The Darlington Fountain is surrounded by a poorly maintained massing of mature shrubs. The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial is framed by two curved walks referred to by the designers as the "pathway of remembrance" that are lined with clipped lindens. The whole plaza is surrounded by red oaks. A neat hedge shields the parking lot on the east side of the National Building Museum.
- c. Flowers, seasonal plantings: Daffodils are planted seasonally along the "pathway of remembrance" in the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, and a variety of perennials are planted in beds on the south side of the National Building Museum.

3. Structures:

- a. Fences, gates, retaining walls: An ornamental iron fence, probably dating to the 1930s lines the walk along Fifth Street between E and F streets. Where it has been damaged, it has been replaced with a plain wood-post and chain fence. There is also a split-rail fence in the lawn on the west side of Building A (formerly the police court). Wood-post and chain fencing also surrounds the lawn of the U.S. Military Appeals Court (formerly the D.C. Court of Appeals). A plain metal post-and-rail fence surrounds the grounds of the National Building Museum.

Walls are the main focus of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. The long low walls framing the "path of remembrance" are comprised of slanted marble panels inscribed with the names of officers killed in the line of duty.

- b. Benches: Park standard metal-frame wood-slat benches provide

seating along the brick paths leading to the Darlington Fountain in the southwest corner of Judiciary Square. Although the National Law Enforcement Officer's Memorial includes no traditional benches, the low marble wall facing the memorial panels along the elliptical paths are intended as seating.

c. Statues, markers, monuments:

- i. Joseph Darlington Memorial Fountain. A gilded nymph and fawn atop a fountain pedestal comprises the monument to a prominent member of the D.C. Bar. Erected in the southwest corner of Judiciary Square in 1923, the fountain was designed by Carl Paul Jennewein.²⁴ The monument is in poor condition today. The fountain no longer works, and the gilding is flaking off the statue.
- ii. Abraham Lincoln. A marble portrait statue of the sixteenth president stands facing south toward E Street on the south side of the old City Hall. Sculpted by Lot Flannery, it was erected in the park in 1868.
- iii. National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. This three-acre memorial park consists of 300'-long walls defining the sides of a large ellipse. The panels on these walls are inscribed with the names of law enforcement personnel killed in the line of duty. Wide paths and benches flank the walls which surround a large open plaza for ceremonies and gatherings. A large bronze tablet at the center of the plaza features a shield in a circular field crossed by a rose. The entries to the outer paths are marked by bronze lions and cubs sculpted by Ray Kaskey to symbolize the protectors and the protected. Pergola and gazebo structures in the center of the oval plaza integrate existing Metro elevators.
- d. Pool: On the south side of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial is an 80'-long cascading pool with water flowing toward the central plaza. The shape and location of the pool echoes the form of the Metro escalators on the north side of the Memorial.
- e. Metro station: The Judiciary Metro Station is located underneath the reservation. A set of escalators lead down to the station from the center of the portion of the park just south of F Street. Two elevators also lead to the underground station. The rectangular structures have been incorporated into the center of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial as extensions of the pergola.

5. Buildings:

²⁴ Goode, Outdoor Sculpture, 230.

- a. D.C. Court House. Originally constructed as the City Hall in 1820 by George Hadfield, this classically proportioned structure located on the south side of the reservation is 250'x 166' and is 47' tall.
- b. U.S. Court of Military Appeals. Erected northwest of the old City Hall near the southeast corner of Fifth and E streets as an addition to the Court House in 1910, this building also served as the D.C. Court of Appeals.
- c. D.C. Superior Court Building C. Constructed near the southwest corner of Fourth and E streets in 1939 to mirror the 1910 Court House addition, this building was first used as the Juvenile Court.
- d. D.C. Superior Court Building A. This large building between E and F streets near Fifth Street was constructed in 1936 as the Police Court.
- e. D.C. Superior Court Building B. This large building between E and F streets near Fourth Street was built at the same time as the Juvenile Court in 1939 to mirror the Police Court to the west. It first served as the Municipal Court building.
- f. National Building Museum. Built between 1882-87 as the Pension Building, this immense brick building was fully renovated in the 1980s.

C. Site:

1. Character of surrounding structures: For the most part, the square is surrounded by large government office buildings. The General Accounting Office fills the entire block to the north. Two large District court buildings enclose the park to the south, with a large gap between formed by John Marshal Park, which allows a view south and downhill to the Mall.
2. Traffic patterns: Four-lane two-way streets surround the large square and E and F streets slice through it.
3. Vistas: The two significant vistas from Judiciary Square are visible from the south front of Hadfield's old City Hall. The expansive view due south from here is framed by two large buildings but affords a vista down hill to the Mall and beyond. The second vista intended to the southwest down Indiana Avenue to the Washington Monument has been partially blocked by the Federal Triangle complex built in the 1930s.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Maps:

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Ellicott, Andrew. "Plan of the City of Washington." 1792.

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. "Map of the City of Washington showing the Public Reservations Under Control of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds." 1884, 1887, and 1894.

- B. Park plans and early views: See Supplemental Information below for a list of attached plans and early views. Additional plans are located at the Office of Land Use, National Capital Region.

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1993

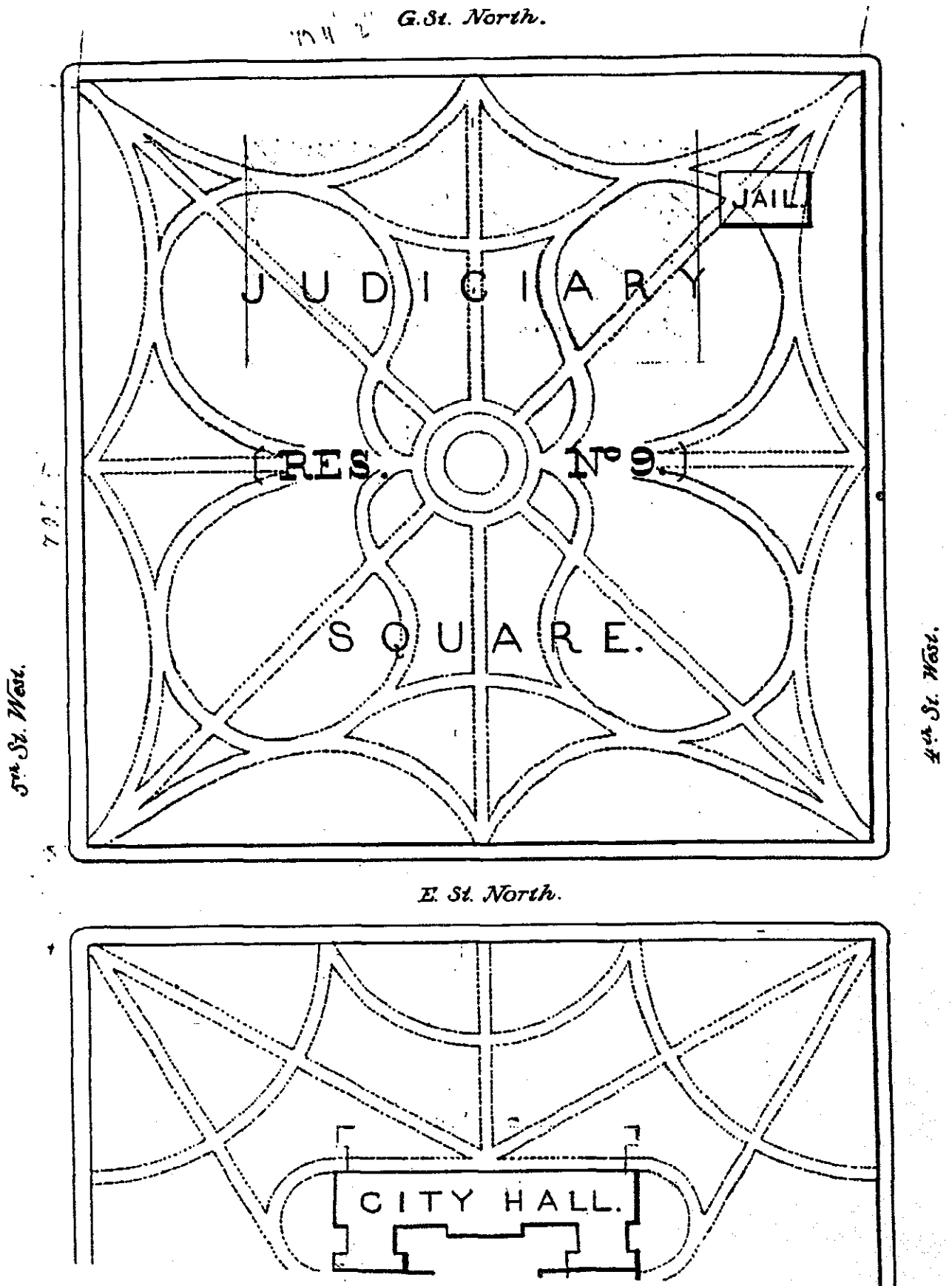
PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

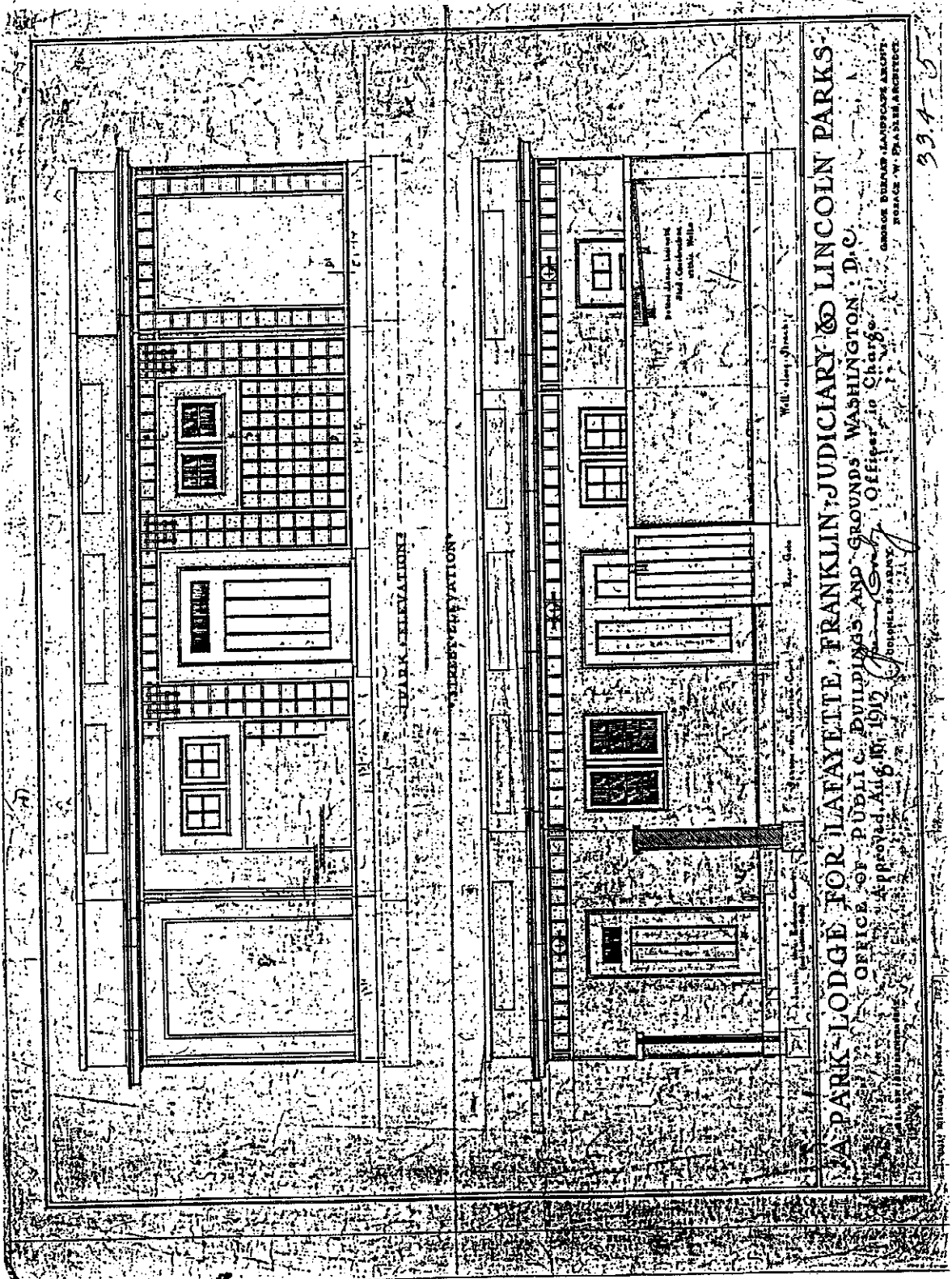
The Plan of Washington, D.C., project was carried out from 1990-93 by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Division, Robert J. Kapsch, chief. The project sponsors were the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation Inc. of Washington, D.C.; the Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, which provided Historic Preservation Fund monies; the National Capital Region and its White House Liaison office, NPS; and the National Park Foundation Inc.

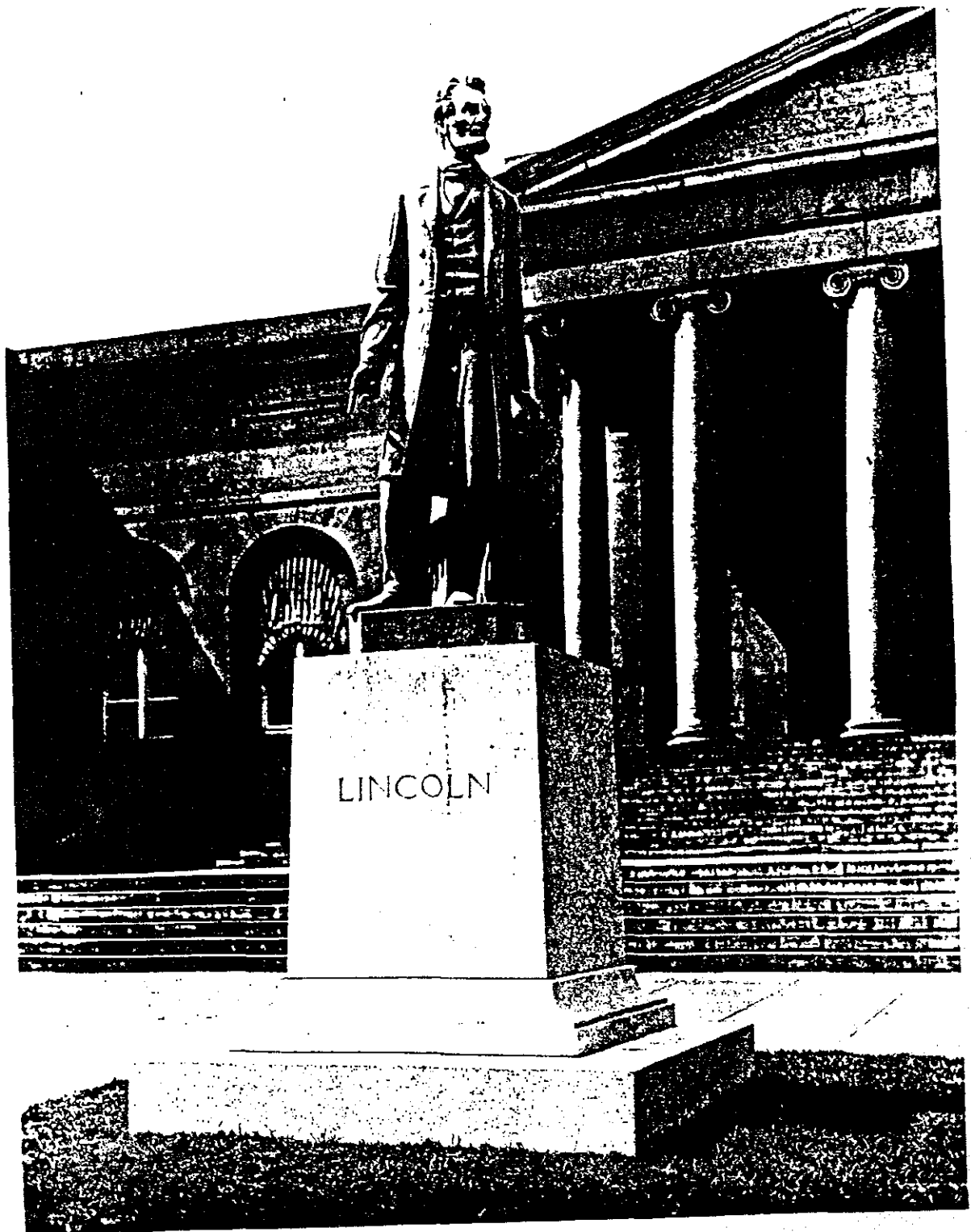
HABS historian Sara Amy Leach was the project leader and Elizabeth J. Barthold was project historian. Architectural delineators were: Robert Arzola, HABS; Julianne Jorgensen, University of Maryland; Robert Juskevich, Catholic University of America; Sandra M. E. Leiva, US/ICOMOS-Argentina; and Tomasz Zweich, US/ICOMOS-Poland, Board of Historical Gardens and Palace Conservation. Katherine Grandine served as a data collector. The photographs are by John McWilliams, Atlanta, except for the aerial views, which are by Jack E. Boucher, HABS, courtesy of the U.S. Park Police - Aviation Division.

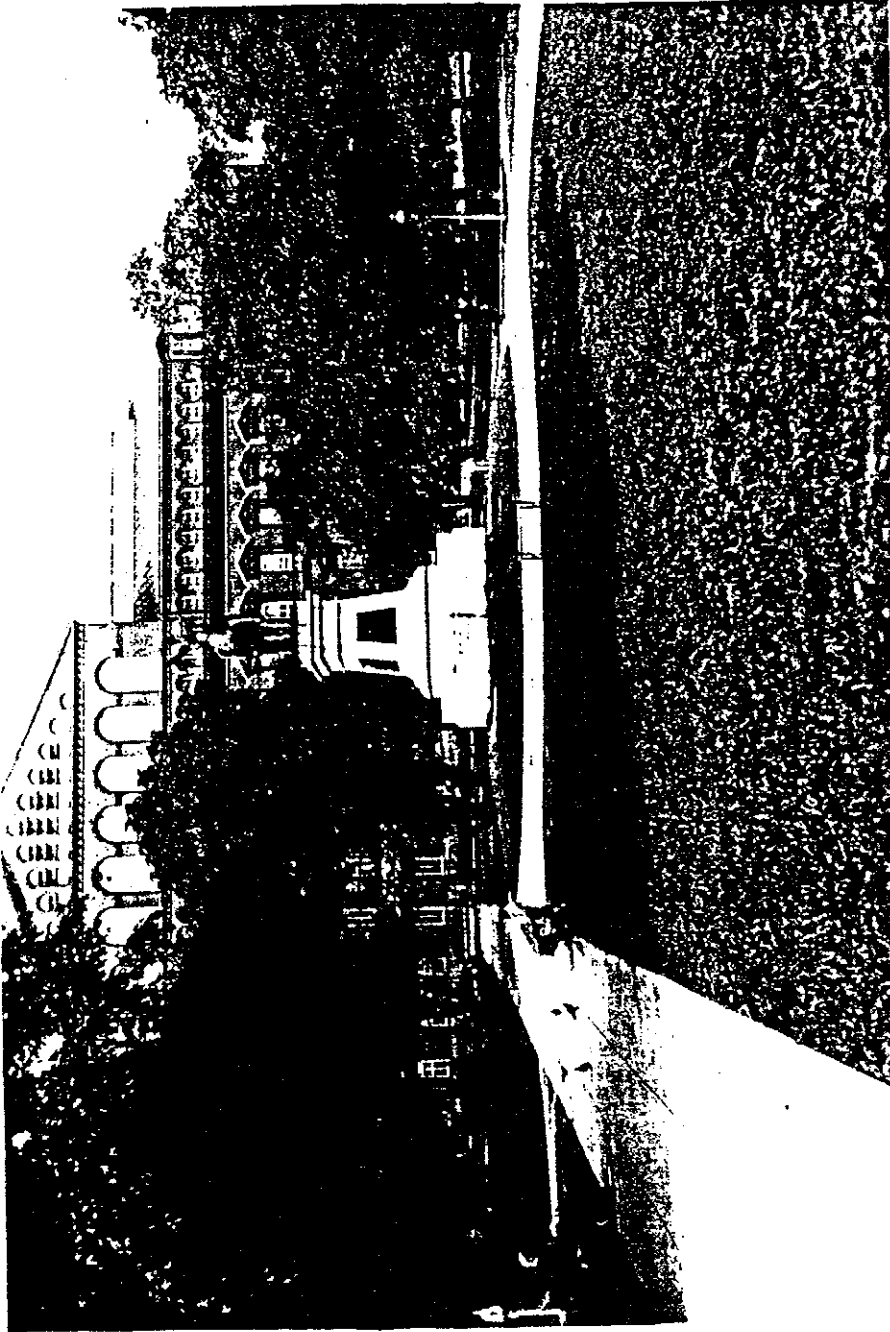
PART V. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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| Page 14 | 1876: Diagram showing park dimensions (<u>City Lots</u> , NARA RG42 230). |
| Page 15 | 1913: Architect's plan for a new park lodge (NARA RG42). |
| Page 16 | 1926: Photograph of Lincoln statue with the City Hall in background (NPS Reservation Files). |
| Page 17 | 1926: Photograph of the San Martin statue with the Pension Office in the background (NPS Reservation Files). |
| Page 18 | 1929: Survey plan showing paths, buildings, and statuary . |
| Page 19 | 1939: Plan showing sites for new buildings (Wyeth, 580). |
| Page 20 | 1991: Plan of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial (Davis Buckley). |
| Page 21 | Undated photograph of wreath-laying at the San Martin Statue (NPS Reservation Files). |

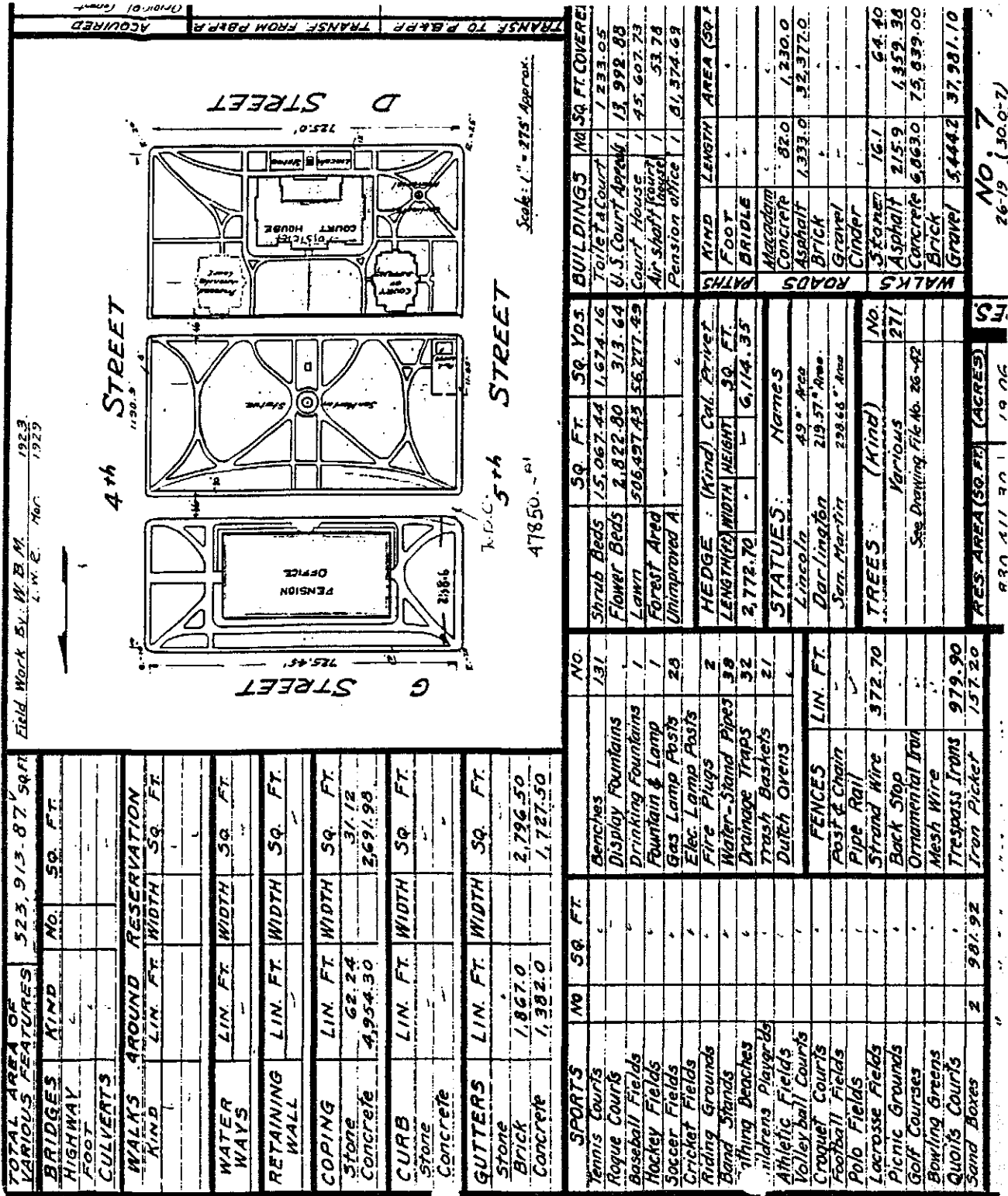








~ JUDICIARY SQUARE ~ STATUE OF SAN MARTINI ~
PENSION OFFICE IN BACKGROUND
(9/23/26)



The development of the group of courtouses around Judiciary Square is shown by the plan at the left. The old District Court House, designed in 1820 by George Hadfield, is regarded by many architects as the finest piece of architecture in Washington, old or new. The Court of Appeals, just behind it to the west, was designed about 1909 and carried out to conform with the old Court House so that it appears almost to belong to the same period. The Police Court, begun in 1936 and completed the next year, departed to some extent from the established style but carries the lines through and is harmonious in treatment. The Municipal Court and the Juvenile Court, now under construction on the east side of the square, will be companion buildings to the two opposite on the west

LEGEND

- 1—OLD PENSION OFFICE
- 2—POLICE COURT
- 3—D.C. COURT OF APPEALS
- 4—D.C. COURT HOUSE
- 5—JUVENILE COURT
- 6—MUNICIPAL COURT

